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CARDINAL TENETS OF THE PEOPLES PARTY.

Recognition of the Right of the People to Rule, *i. e.*, The Initiative and Referendum.

Creation and Maintenance of an Honest Measure of Values.

Government Ownership and Operation of Railroad, Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

Opposition to Trusts.

Opposition to Alien Ownership of Land and Court-made Law.

PEOPLES PARTY TICKET.

For President . . . WHARTON BARKER, Pennsylvania.

For Vice-President . . . IGNATIUS DONNELLY, Minnesota.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WAR between China and the Allied Powers, and we one of the Allied Powers! That is the word of the week that overshadows the work of the Republican convention. All unexpectedly we have been precipitated into a war that, if we have not a care, will involve us in an unfathomed sea of troubles, in international wars over the partition of China. And we much fear our Administration has no desire to keep us out of such sea of troubles,

but rather will have a care to steer us in with the thought that such a course will lead us on to gold and glory. The paths of gold and glory are ever the paths that lead to ruin, but their glamor has oft blinded men and nations to the fact—and we fear blinds our government to-day but let us hope not our people.

There has been, it is true, no formal declaration of war, and the Powers may not choose to officially view the conflict in China as a state of war. But there have been acts of war on both sides and the shedding of blood in conflict between the Allied forces and the Chinese. It is also true that the Powers are not formally allied for action in China but their forces have acted jointly and in concert, under common command.

Reports of the grave occurrences in China are meagre and indefinite. But it is certain that the Taku forts fired on the Allied fleets, that a sharp bombardment of the forts followed, ending in the silencing of their batteries and their capture by a storming party, composed of sailors and marines from the ships of all the Powers. Whether the Taku forts opened fire under provocation of the Allied fleet, and if so under just what provocation, does not appear. Nor can it be avowed whether the forts fired under orders from Pekin or not, whether the act of war was really on the part of the Powers in this case or of the Chinese, and if on the part of the Chinese authorized from Pekin or unauthorized. If unauthorized, or disavowed from Pekin as unauthorized, and reparation offered it need not be officially considered as creating a state of war.

But much graver events are reported as having happened at Pekin. The destruction of the foreign legations is reported, though whether by a mob or Chinese soldiers is not stated, nor have we light as to the fate of the members of the legations or the marines guarding them. If destroyed by a mob having for the time being mastery of the situation, and the Chinese Government, regaining control of the situation, suppressing the mob, expressing regret, offering money reparation and promising to bring the leaders of the mob to justice, such destruction of the legations cannot be regarded as creating a state of war between China and the Powers. If Chinese troops, under orders of the Empress, attacked the legations, of course it was, in international law, one of the most flagrant acts of war.

On the other hand the landing of a force from the allied fleets and with the avowed purpose of forcing their way to Pekin, without the consent of the Chinese Government, was undoubtedly an act of war. The cutting off of this force under Admiral Seymour from communication with the outside world adds to the gravity of the situation. It is reported that 100,000 men, with modern guns, man the walls of Pekin. The damage done to the allied fleet in the Taku engagement would also seem to indicate that the Chinese have improved in gunnery since the war with Japan. This leads many to the assumption that they have had Russian tutelage, and some to the belief that they are even now depending on Russian assistance; that Russians have actually encouraged the Boxer movement, or the movement of the "United League of Patriots," for

such is the proper title of the Boxers, to throw off the foreign yoke; that the guns on the walls of Peking are Russian. But that Russians should assist the Taku gunners in firing on Russian ships is incomprehensible, nor can it well be imagined that Russians are assisting the Chinese in preparing a defense against the advance of an allied force in part made up of Russians. That they have embarked in any such game of cold blooded duplicity is beyond belief.

THE Powers may choose to regard the destruction of their legations at Peking as the work of an uncontrollable mob and the firing of the Taku forts on the fleets as unauthorized, thus leaving it open for the Chinese Government to to restore the status quo by disclaiming official responsibility therefor and promising to make reparation for the damage done. And let us hope that they may so choose, leave the door open for a retreat by the Chinese Government and a restoration of peace while the fiction is kept up that there has been no war. For if China offer apology for the firing on the Allied fleets by the Taku forts and reparation for the damage done, so far as reparation is possible, what have we to gain by making war? We have nothing to gain unless we want to make such acts of war as have occurred our excuse for making a campaign for the despoilment of China. And do we want to take part in such a campaign? It may be said, indeed, especially if it be true that the foreign legations at Peking have been destroyed and their inmates massacred, that it is the duty of the Powers to send a punitive force to Peking, to teach the Chinese a lesson. But what have we to gain by sending such a force, by killing some thousands of Chinamen, probably innocent of participation in such crime, if the Chinese Government offer to make such reparation as it can, by punishment of such participants in the riots as it can apprehend and payment of money indemnity?

It may be said that the Chinese Government would make no honest effort to punish the guilty, that unless such punitive expedition is now sent to Peking as will cause the Chinese to hereafter stand in awe, the legations of the Powers at Peking will not be safe in the future. In other words it may be held that the Chinese Government is incapable of protecting foreigners. But if such is the case we have but one of two courses open to us. Either the Powers must undertake the government of China and the protection of their citizens in China or they must keep their citizens out, or rather warn them that if they go there they go at their own peril, just as they would warn any citizen insisting on visiting Thibet.

And if it comes to this, we had better keep our citizens out. But we do not feel that we are presented with any such case. We feel that if foreigners who go to China will treat the

The Provocation We Have Given.

Chinese fairly, and as they have a right to be treated, that they will soon live down the prejudice against them and be as safe in China as anywhere else. Aye, more, we feel that foreigners are in no greater danger in China than Chinese would be in America if they came here and acted towards our people as our people and Europeans, missionaries not excepted, have acted towards the Chinese. You cannot trample on the customs, prejudices, if you please, of any people you go among, hold such customs up to ridicule, attempt to overturn them, revolutionize the social forms of a people by force rather than reason and expect to get off scott free.

If Chinese should go to Europe or come here and act as many foreigners act in China, they would promptly be locked up or expelled as disturbers of the peace or spreaders of sedition. As a matter of fact we keep all Chinese out. But we do not permit China to lock up or expell foreigners whose presence they do not desire, who make themselves distasteful. What wonder, then, that there should come anti-foreign riots, even a wide-

spread popular movement for the expulsion of foreigners, such as the Boxer movement seems to be. We do not think that we would be inclined to welcome Chinese to America, avowedly coming to bring us their civilization and their religion, if our ports were opened to them, our exclusion laws torn down at the command of shotted guns. And neither do we think that foreign nations can make their missionaries welcome in China by opening China to them at the cannon's mouth. To so send them into China with shotted guns at their backs is to handicap rather than strengthen them. If we would just stop to think how we would feel if put in the position of the Chinese, we ought to be able to see this. THE AMERICAN does not feel that it is our mission to civilize and Christianize China by force. Besides, the Chinese are a civilized people and many things might we profitably learn from them as they might learn from us, and if we cannot Christianize them by ways of peace, and they now have a religion of high morality, we cannot Christianize them at all.

Is Our Mission to Civilize and Christianize by Force?

THERE is no denying that the situation in China is extremely ugly, and it is our plain duty to extend such protection to our citizens in China as we may and exact such reparation as can be made for damage done. And it may be that the Chinese government, because unable to suppress the Boxers, or unwilling, will not offer such apology and reparation for the destruction of the foreign legations at Peking, as the occasion demands. And in such case, even though there be nothing foreign left in Peking to save, *amour propre* will demand that the Powers use all the forces at their command to exact from China the reparation she refuses voluntarily. Nor will there be objection raised in this country to our taking our part with the Powers to compel such reparation. For not to do so would be pusillanimous. But further than this, it is to be hoped, we will not go. To

Our Duty to Protect Our Citizens and Compel Reparation for Injury.

take part with the Powers in any attempted partition of China, would be a fearful blunder. We are justified, the President is justified in using our forces in China for the defense of our citizens, but for the use of our forces for conquest, for despoilment, for the exaction of commercial concessions, we can have no defense, no excuse. Further, let us become involved in an attempted partition of China and as sure as fate we will become involved in international war—and war for no good cause, for no high motive, but for spoils.

We have landed our marines in China and ordered troops there from the Philippines. In their use in China let it ever be kept in mind that they are there for the protection of our citizens and their rights, to compel reparation for wrongs done, but not for conquest. And let it be understood that while they will act in concert with the Powers, so long as the aim is to enforce protection of foreigners and compel reparation for injuries done, that they will have nothing to do with it if it aims at partition. As the *New York Times* well says: "The interests of the

Thus far Should We Go but No Farther.

United States in China primarily lie in the safety of our citizens and the security of the rights guaranteed to them by treaty and international law. These we are bound to support by all the means required and with all the energy and promptness possible. We may act with the other powers to this end, because their interests are the same as ours in this direction." But we can have no justification to go with the Powers, or go by ourselves further than this. Nor without authority of resolution from Congress has the President right to push us further than this. For the Constitution confers upon Congress the right to declare war. The President may without declaration of Congress constitutionally use the forces of the United States for defense but not for aggression.

It is, therefore, gratifying to have the semi-official assurance

from Washington that "the Administration desires it understood that the troops ordered from the Philippines to China are going not for conquest, and not to further the schemes of any foreign power or combination of foreign powers, but solely to protect American interests." And further: "The administration still hopes that the integrity of the Chinese empire may be preserved, and will take no part in any effort to violate it."

AND much do we hope that such assurances will be lived up to, but we are fearful that they will not. For there is the subtle whispering of commercialism that to safeguard our trade in China we must join in her partition and secure a hold on as large and, from a trade standpoint, as valuable a piece as anyone. For if we do not it is whispered the proclaimed open door will go by the board; that we cannot expect an open door to be kept by the Powers for our trade in their respective spheres in China unless we have a sphere of our own the door to which we may hold open to the Powers in return; that in case of partition the only real assurance of an open door being kept to us in all spheres lies in getting our hand on a bigger trade sphere, a bigger slice of China than anyone else, in which event the other Powers would have a powerful incentive to keep the door in their own spheres open to our trade, feeling that if they did not we would retaliate by closing the door of our bigger sphere to their trade.

And it is such subtle argument of commercialism that threatens to tempt us to embark on a perilous voyage. Nor will we deny that there is reason to such argument. But we do assert that the open door in China is not worth shedding blood for, that China is not a country that will make great markets for our products as she is developed, for our products will be her products, and that those who look to China for the opening of such markets are bound to be disappointed.

And this is not because China is not rich, for she is fabulously rich. It is because she is so rich, and rich in the same resources that we are rich in. And this being the case there is no room for the building up of a great interchange of products between the United States and China. For the more China develops the more will it be found that the one has only to give that which the other has. And so in what are we going to build up great trade?

It may here be remarked that we only think of building up one side of trade, that is export trade to China. But China will not increase her purchases unless she increases her sales, for she cannot. This those who are so enamored of the belief that we will find great markets for our goods opening in China as she is developed ought to think of. They ought to give some thought to what China will have to give in payment for the things they expect her to buy. As her resources are developed she will undoubtedly be the producer of more wealth. But of what will this wealth consist? Of coal, of steel rails, of cotton fabrics. And are we going to take these things in exchange for what we have to sell China? In other words are we going to supply the Chinese markets with cotton and have our markets supplied with Chinese cottons; are we going to supply China with steel and let China supply us with steel?

Surely not, and yet if we do not exchange such products, and similar products, what are we going to build up a great trade in as China develops? For the products that we will produce China will produce. Very evidently there will be no enormous trade in carrying coals to Newcastle. And such would be of necessity any great trade between China and the United States.

Of course trade may grow so far as one produces products that the other does not. But such products are few and will be

even fewer as China develops her resources. Again will there be a passing demand for materials to open her resources as soon as development of those resources is earnestly commenced. But a great and permanent demand in China for the generality of our products is not to be expected. For as sure as the sun shines and China develops her mineral wealth she will be able to produce such products for herself cheaper than we can lay such products down in China and until she does develop such wealth she will not buy such products in great quantities for she will not have the means to pay for them.

THERE is a great field for trade expansion for us but that field is not in China. It is in the countries to the south of us. They produce products that we do not. They have something to give us for our products that we have not, or cannot produce so economically as they. And on the other hand we produce what they do not.

Here then is the field for a mutual interchange of products, for the building up of a trade that would be enriching all round, so breed peace and good will rather than strife. And this is a trade ripe to fall into our lap.

We permit ourselves to be wrought up over the China trade until we tremble with anxiety at the mere suggestion that events in the Far East may result in the closing of the open door to us unless we take part in the partition of China. Let us snap our fingers in the faces of those who thus subtly threaten us. Let us retaliate by using our commercial power, not the power of our guns, to have the open door to trade with the countries to the south of us closed to them. We furnish the major market for the products of the countries to the south of us but do not constitute the chief supply market for those countries. Let us insist on reciprocity, let us give a free market for only the products of such southern countries as will give our products a preference in their markets. Let us so insist and all the countries to the south of us will give us a preference, impose higher tariff duties on imports from European countries than from America. And the giving of such preference will cost them nothing, will not make their imports cost more than now. For the giving of such preference would but result in turning trade into natural channels. There is now a triangular trade between the countries of Europe, South America, and the United States. Ships make triangular voyages, from Europe to South America with manufactured goods for chief cargo and coal for ballast, from South American countries to the United States with cargoes of tropical products, from the United States to Europe with cargoes of cotton and foodstuffs. As a result our producers are handicapped in shipping to South American countries by high freight rates as compared to those that Europeans have to pay. A preference given to our products in the South American markets direct trade would at once spring up and such handicap in freight rates disappear. And then would our producers be in position to lay down their products in South American markets as cheaply as Europeans do now and the South American consumers would find that the giving of a preference to us cost them nothing.

We are told that the taking of the Philippines is being vindicated by events in China, that such events are throwing into relief the wisdom of the policy the Administration has pursued in the Philippines. "But for the Philippines, our fleet and army there," asks the Philadelphia Press, "where would American interests be in China to-day?" And then it proceeds to ask: where would the United States have once been in the face of such a crisis as now confronts us if such a crisis had confronted us before we had the Philippines? "We should have had two or three ships in China. We could have landed a couple of hundred sailors and marines. We would have been without a battleship or a soldier. Our forces would

The Whisperings of Commercialism.

That Tempt Us on a Perilous Voyage.

The Dream of Chinese Trade.

Coals to Newcastle.

Our True Field for Trade Expansion.

"The Taking of the Philippines Vindicated by Events!"

have been 8000 miles away. No transport would have been in existence. The United States with all its vast interests, would have stood silently by, unable to speak with authority or to act with decision, to have weight in the council of nations to safeguard the future of a great and growing trade."

"It Puts Us in Position to Take War in China For Trade."

But if we must look at everything from this commercial level we would say that this "great" trade is not worth anything like so many dollars as we are sacrificing and are ready to sacrifice in military expenditures to defend it.

Something More about This Great Trade.

Our total exports direct to China for the fiscal year ending with this month will be about \$15,000,000 worth, and our total exports to Hongkong, only a portion of which find a market in China, about \$8,000,000 more. But counting all these exports to Hongkong as part of our China trade our total export trade to China for the fiscal year just closing would not exceed \$23,000,000. And if we netted an average profit of 25 per cent. on what we shipped to China the total profits on our export China trade would be something less than \$6,000,000. And our military expenditures in the Philippines alone were ten times this for the last year, and General Otis tells us that though the "war is over" there will be need for as many troops as we now have in the Philippines for many years to come and that therefore expenses cannot be cut down. In other words to safeguard our great trade in the East we are spending ten dollars in military expenditures to every one we are making out of that trade. Nor would this trade all collapse if we did not make these great military expenditures to safeguard it. We had an export trade to China before we began making these military expenditures to safeguard it and a trade that was growing at a greater ratio than now. What is more, we might find a trade in the countries to the south of us ten times as large as our export trade to China which is spoken of as this "great trade," and there are disposed of in our own markets, without any blood and thunder talk, about \$400 worth of goods to every dollars worth of goods for which we find a market in China. And yet we are so enamored of this China trade that we rush to tax this home trade ten dollars to safeguard each dollar's profit drawn from the China trade and think we are doing a fine stroke of business. War for trade never did pay and never will and we are not better off, but perhaps worse, because our possession of the Philippines puts us in a position to make war in China for trade.

Now of course trade is not the only thing we are called upon to safeguard in China, though from what we hear one might think it overshadowed everything else. There are the lives of our citizens to safeguard and human life ought to be more sacred than trade. And now has our position in the Philippines led to a better safeguarding of the lives of our citizens in China during the present crisis than they could otherwise have had. If we had not the Philippines "we would probably have had two or three warships in Chinese waters." For the protection of our citizens "we could have landed a couple of hundred sailors and marines." And this is all we have done though 5000 troops are said to have been ordered from the Philippines to China. True, also, we would have had no soldiers within 8,000 miles of the troubles in China but for our position in the Philippines. Having the Philippines we had soldiers much nearer but, if reports from Pekin be true, not near enough to be effective in safeguarding the lives of American citizens in that city. So we can hardly agree that events in China are throwing into relief the wisdom of the President's course in the Philippines.

We know no editorial page, even among the most venal press, that is so subject to lightning changes as that of the New

York Herald. One day it comes out strongly for Dewey for President and ten days later appears as the staunchest supporter of McKinley. One day it urges with vehemence a policy of the rankest imperialism and then turns a square volteface, condemns the whole foreign policy of Mr. McKinley, as the rankest of folly, and ends up by suggestively asking: "What is the matter with Mr. Cleveland for our next President?"

All this it has lately done. Long standing for Philippine annexation, for the shaping of our foreign policy in the shadow of that of Great Britain, and therefore supporting the foreign policy of the President with a consistency remarkable for it, the Herald came out on last Wednesday in bitterest condemnation of such policy. In forcible language it declared the President is putting the country on the path that leads to ruin, that if followed will end in the burial of the Republic in the ashes of empire, and demanded a halt.

Condemnation of Imperialism From An Unexpected Source.

"After an existence of a century and a quarter as a country where the government derives its authority solely from the consent of the governed," it said, "the United States is turning its back upon its own history and traditions. From a free democracy it is in danger of becoming a tyrannical, imperialistic oligarchy. The adult Republic seems to be entering its second childhood as a baby empire."

"As a sign that it has deserted the principles of individual freedom upon which it was founded it is at this present moment trying to cram its rule at the bayonet's point, down the throats of the people—Filipinos, Cubans and Puerto Ricans—who the Declaration of Independence says were 'created equal, with certain unalienable rights,' among which are 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'"

"As far as the Filipinos are concerned the United States is doing its 'damndest' to alienate all three of these 'unalienable rights.' Their lives have been taken, they have been robbed of their liberty, and instead of pursuing happiness they are being pursued like wild beasts into the savage interior of their native islands; and all because they believed, like the American colonists of 1776, that they were justified in trying 'to institute a new government' in conformity with their legitimate desires and needs when the old one imposed upon them by Spain had become intolerable."

"It is about time to face the situation squarely. The United States cannot, will not, allow the war to continue much longer. . . . It is high time the United States woke up and pulled out of the imperial business. The game is not worth the candle, for that way lies ruin. . . . Imperialism is a military, not a commercial ambition, and is one that, by a strange fatality, destroys those that cherish it. The republics of history lie buried in the ashes of empire. Is the United States getting ready to be added to the heap?"

On the morrow the Herald may take back these words but they will remain eternally true none the less.

THE Democrats opposed to the renomination of Mr. Bryan, feeling unable to stem the tide set in his favor, have given up. They prepare themselves to drift with the tide as if it were enjoyable.

Petering Out of Opposition to Bryan.

There will likely enough be no opposition made to the nomination of Mr. Bryan at Kansas City; his be the only name presented to the convention. Yet the Democrats within the party lines and opposed to Mr. Bryan are not few; they are many, and count among their number men of prominence in the Democratic machine. But failing to unite, partly because of personal jealousies and again from a don't-care spirit bred of the thought that this is not a Democratic year anyway, that as the Democracy must go to defeat, it would perhaps be best, after all, for their own purposes, to have it go with Mr. Bryan, the opposition has scattered.

And these Democrats who do not like Bryan and his policies, and would like to see him unhorsed as leader of the Democratic hosts, have no doubt that the Democracy will go to defeat if he is nominated. And with the silver question and the trust question,

as the Democrats raise it, the issues of the campaign, unless some new issue be injected into the campaign by some accident in the East and some false step of the Administration, it certainly will go to defeat. Nor even though the Administration do make some gross and palpably false step in the handling of the situation in the East, is it by any means certain that such will redound to the advantage of the Democratic party lead by Mr. Bryan.

IF THOSE Democrats opposed to Mr. Bryan had united, we have no doubt they could have marshalled the necessary votes to prevent his nomination—they having wide hold on the party machinery. But they have failed to unite, perhaps, as we have said, because many of them despaired of electing a Democratic ticket should they turn Mr. Bryan down, felt that such turning down would cost them as many and more votes lost to the Populists as it would gain them from the gold Democrats, judged that defeat after such turning down would shake their hold on the Democratic machine, that defeat with Mr. Bryan at the head of the ticket would rather strengthen such hold, and so were deterred from uniting to defeat Mr. Bryan for the nomination. And again, as we have said, personal rivalries have had their part in preventing the leaders in the Democratic machine from uniting to defeat the nomination of Mr. Bryan, for among those naturally antagonistic to such nomination the defeat of a rival in a struggle over a hold on the party machinery has been dearer to many a leader than the defeat of Mr. Bryan. Thus Croker and Hill fought in New York, thus Croker came to pledge himself for Mr. Bryan, thus the opposition to Mr. Bryan in that state failed to unite. And now with it evident that nothing but a stampede in the convention can prevent the nomination of Mr. Bryan, it is very probable that not a voice will be raised in opposition. As at Philadelphia, so at Kansas City, interest is likely to be centered over the nomination for Vice-President, and the character of platform to be adopted. For these things will be in the realm of the doubtful.

As to the nomination for Vice-President but one thing can be written down with any assurance of certainty, and that is that Mr. Towne, the nominee of the Fusion-Populists, will not be named. A Democratic paper of Virginia; the *Norfolk Pilot*, goes so far as to say, indeed, that Hanna money influenced the Sioux Falls convention to nominate Towne with a view to embarrassing the Democrats. For the Democrats cannot take him, for then they could not defend themselves against the charge that their party has become a Populistic party, a fearfully damaging charge in the estimation of this paper; yet not to take him must cost the Democratic party the votes of many Fusion-Populists. So, concludes this Democratic paper, the nomination of Towne at Sioux Falls put the Democratic party in a dilemma and forthwith proceeds to charge that Hanna money did it. We note this only as evidencing the extreme state of feeling among Southern Democrats, not that we give credence to the charge. For the use of Hanna money in this and that and the other direction is much too freely charged. Towne, himself, is with Bryan on a fishing trip to Wisconsin. It would seem that Mr. Bryan had better have a care else it be suspected that his Democracy is being tainted with such association. However, since nominated by the Sioux Falls Convention, Mr. Towne has taken occasion to declare that neither he nor Mr. Bryan is a Populist, and this may make him a safe companion. It is generally understood, moreover, and we have no doubt properly, that if the Democrats do not express the desire to have him run for Vice-President by nominating him at Kansas City he will promptly withdraw from the race.

As to the platform to be adopted at Kansas City Senator Morgan of Alabama expresses the opinion that it ought to follow closely the lines of the Chicago platform but be rather toned down than extended. For that platform, though a true exposition of the Democratic creed, "has a few marginal notes that are rather too socialistic." And then adds the Senator: "Bryan has added some that we can afford to ignore"—which we suppose means the Democratic party ought not to plant itself in opposition to the policy of Philippine expansion—"and others will be attempted in the Populistic direction," but "the safe course is to stand by the Chicago platform," with its "few marginal notes that are rather too socialistic" toned down. That is to say that the Kansas City platform must not so much as hint that the Democracy is travelling in the direction of favoring the initiative and referendum or government ownership of railroads. For, says Senator Morgan, the Democratic party is not and must not become Populistic. We might add that if the Democratic campaign should be made on the lines of his speeches in the Senate during the last session of Congress the average citizen would have a hard time in telling wherein the Democratic Party was at any material variance with the Republican.

We might also remark that in many late speeches of Democrats in Congress on the monetary question, suitable for campaign use, and notably in one by Senator Daniel of Virginia, all reference to ratio in discussion of the silver question is left out. It is said that Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, advocates re-affirmation of the Chicago platform as a whole and then a quick transition to the newer issues of imperialism and trusts. Mr. Bryan has declared against the dropping of anything, but we venture the assertion that he will not raise any serious objection to turning on the platform adopted at Kansas City though the demand of the Chicago platform for free silver be toned down or anything else dropped out.

THE Ohio Democratic Convention that met last week in Columbus adopted a platform that is significant, and, in one direction, somewhat remarkable. "We reaffirm our allegiance to the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896," begins this declaration. And then follows the ubiquitous, qualifying "but". "But new and grave issues have arisen, threatening the safety of free government itself, which should command at this time the most serious attention of all patriotic citizens." And then it practically names imperialism and trusts as the two commanding issues. "We enter our protest against the doctrine that the President or Congress can govern acquired territory outside and independently of the Constitution" it says. The trust plank is such as any Cleveland Democrat might have written. It demands "the removal of all duties from imports monopolized by trusts", and that is the only specific remedy to get rid of trusts that it does suggest. Thus we have the trust question narrowed down to the tariff question, even as it was in the campaign of eight years ago.

A currency plank is not absent from this Ohio platform, but it contains no demand for the free coinage of silver along with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. It begins with a denunciation of the currency bill, and ends with a declaration that has a decided Populistic ring, a declaration that if could be taken seriously would indicate a dropping of the demand for free silver coinage by the Democracy of Ohio for advance to the general position of the Populists on money. "In lieu of a currency of bank promises to pay, to be expanded and contracted as the interest of the banks alone may dictate," it says, "we demand that the government shall not only coin the metals, but shall issue and regulate the vol-

A Democratic View of the Nomination of Towne.

The Platform of Ohio Democrats.

Declares Imperialism and Trusts to Be the Issues.

Its Remarkable Currency Plank.

ume of paper currency also, in the interest of all the people," and that this issue of all currency "be regulated with a view to maintaining stable price levels." And in a Democratic platform what does all this mean? We wish Col. Bryan, who was indorsed for the Presidential nomination on such platform, would give us his interpretation of this plank that we might learn in how far, if at all, his views on the monetary question are Populistic. He has never yet had the courage to face this question squarely. But he has advocated a monetary system that would leave the regulation of the issue of our money dependent upon the production of gold and silver, not leave that regulation to the government. And it is only when the regulation is left to the government that the issue of currency "can be regulated with a view to maintaining stable price levels."

THOUGH just now constrained to realize that he is not regarded as a serious factor in the Presidential race no one will accuse Admiral Dewey of sore headedness in naively remarking that "in these days the people do not select the President. The choice is now made by a few political leaders, who put their heads together and fix up their slate before the convention assemblies." For these remarks are manifestly true, though the plain inference to be placed on these words of the Admiral, that in his estimation if the President were in these days chosen by the people he would be the chosen one, is rather a happy fiction that pleases him and hurts no one. Admiral Dewey may not have the politician's instinct but he has gained an insight into the method in which Presidents are named, and learned that politicians' promises of support, which there is every reason to believe were given him in no mean number, are often vain. The Admiral is quoted as saying that the Vice-Presidential nomination would be refused by him.

Admiral Dewey's Remarks on the Choice of Presidents.

that "in these days the people do not select the President. The choice is now made by a few political leaders, who put their heads together and fix up their slate before the convention assemblies." For these remarks are manifestly

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.—Advt.

National Educational Association, Charleston, S. C.

Round trip tickets to Charleston, S. C., via the Southern Railway, account of the Annual Meeting of the National Educational Association will be sold on July 5, 6, 7 and 8, good to return until September 1, at rate of one first-class fare plus Two Dollars membership fee. Stop-overs will be allowed, both going and returning, on all tickets reading via the Southern Railway.

The route of the Southern Railway passes through the historic battle-grounds of Virginia and the Carolinas and affords excellent facilities for reaching Charleston and seeing en route the agricultural and manufacturing industries, as well as the principal commercial cities and resorts of the South.

Chas. L. Hopkins, District Passenger Agent, Southern Railway, 828 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, will be pleased to furnish all information desired.—Advt.

\$31.50 Round Trip to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

Via Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line, June 19, 20, July 3, 9, 17, August 1, 7 and 21, good returning until October 31. Also very low rates on the same dates to Glenwood Springs, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Hot Springs and Deadwood, S. Dak. Quickest time. Best service. All agents sell tickets via Chicago & North-Western R'y. For full particulars address,

W. A. Cox, 601 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Advt.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT! acclaimed the candidates of their party for President and Vice-President by unanimous vote and the Republican National Convention of 1900 is a thing of the past.

With pre-arranged program the convention ran smoothly, as a well ordered machine, more so than any convention of the party ever did before.

Perfunctorily, as a thing of rote, even down to the tremendous ovation given his name, the convention nominated McKinley. With uncorked enthusiasm it nominated Roosevelt, nominated him in spite of himself, over his protest that he could do more for the success of the ticket, more to insure the carrying of New York for McKinley running as a candidate for re-election to the Governorship of that state than as a candidate for Vice-President. But the convention, looking not only to the State of New York, acclaimed him the strongest candidate the Republicans could name to run with McKinley, passed his protest unheeded. And thus named he is probably pleased, for he is mortal man; and Platt, boss of New York, is pleased, because Theodore Roosevelt as a candidate for Governor distasteful to the corporations and therefor to him, but whom he would likely have had to nominate in response to popular demand, is thus gotten out of his path; and the Republicans get for Vice-Presidential candidate the most prominent man they could have named, a candidate who needs no introduction, the one man of the convention who inspired, aye the one national figure of the party who inspires hero worship.

And so the convention adjourned well satisfied, from Hanna, coming to regard the Rough Rider as the strongest running mate for McKinley, down. And probable it is that a stronger running mate could not have been picked out. Yet his picking out may leave a place of weakness elsewhere, that Roosevelt persistently warned his insistent admirers of, and that may cost the party dear. For this picking out of Roosevelt for Vice-President leaves Platt free to name a candidate for governor of New York satisfactory to the corporations, ready to do their bidding and that of the Platt machine. And against such nomination the people may revolt, and such revolt could not but injure the national ticket, perhaps cause it the loss of New York. It certainly would if the Democratic candidate for President should be other than Mr. Bryan.

The convention got through its work in three short sessions, which was of course to be expected with the machine so well oiled. The event of the first day's session was the speech of Senator Wolcott as Temporary Chairman, striking the keynote of the campaign, and in the later speeches made in the convention there was but a repetition of the notes he struck. And no one who spoke later, from Lodge speaking as Temporary Chairman, Foraker in nominating McKinley, and Roosevelt in seconding that nomination down, succeeded in striking them so effectively. Wolcott's effort was not only the keynote but the master speech of the convention and the event of the first day. The event of the second day's session was the adoption of the platform, though Senator Lodge, speaking as Permanent Chairman, consumed much of the time with an insulting and demagogue rather than scholarly speech, and the event of the third day the making of the nominations.

Senator Wolcott's Address—The Keynote.

As TEMPORARY Chairman of the Convention Senator Wolcott of Colorado was put forward to present the issues, the arguments, upon which it is purposed the Republican party shall make its appeal to the country. And he made an undeniably eloquent and clever presentation. He put the Republican case in as strong a way as it can be put. His speech is such as may thrill you with pride, awaken enthusiasm, fill you with renewed conviction in the beneficence of the rule of the Grand Old Party,

if you are a staunch and unthinking Republican. If you are a Democrat, feeling persistently jabbed in the ribs by such speech, you will probably fail to regard it so highly. But Senator Wolcott's presentation of the Republican case is undeniably strong—that is a strong presentation of a most vulnerable case. And in this speech he drew the lines upon which the Republicans purpose to make the fight, drew the lines as much as they are drawn in the platform. For it is understood that this speech was passed in review by the President before its delivery. For that reason it carried additional weight, for that reason it was regarded, and fairly, rather as the formal utterance of the Republican party than as the utterance of Senator Wolcott.

He handled the Boer question in a way that the American people must commend, and in such way as to take it out of our politics; he handled the Philippine question with peculiar adroitness. With historic prelude he called attention to the fact of the convention being assembled in the city "where we first assumed territorial responsibilities, when our fathers, a century and a quarter ago, promulgated the immortal Declaration of Independence"—thus speaking of this document with a reverence which smacks of cant, since many of the declarations of that famous instrument Republicans do not regard as immortal but rather as mere nice sounding phrases, calculated to tickle the ear of the multitude but not truths. And then, giving no time for the injection of such a thought, he continued. "The spirit of justice and liberty that animated them found voice three-quarters of a century later in this same City of Brotherly Love, when Fremont led the forlorn hope of united patriots who laid here the foundations of our party and put human freedom as its cornerstone. It compelled our ears to listen to the cry of suffering across the shallow waters of the Gulf two years ago. While we observe the law of nations and maintain that neutrality which we owe to a great and friendly government, the same spirit lives to-day in the genuine feeling of sympathy we cherish for the brave men now fighting for their homes in the veldts of South Africa. It prompts us in our determination to give to the dusky races of the Philippines the blessings of good government and republican institutions and finds voice in our indignant protest against the violent suppression of the right of the colored men in the South."

In sharp partisan coloring, Senator Wolcott proceeded to paint the depression, despair and distress of Cleveland times and contrast it with the prosperity of the McKinley years. And of course he painted the Democrats as responsible for the bad times, and gave the Republican party sole credit for the restored prosperity. He was at pains to so present his case as to make the people believe that if the Republican party had not been returned to power in 1896, there would have been no return of prosperity. For it is upon the record of restored prosperity, that they assume the credit for, that the Republicans purpose to in no small measure rest their appeal to the country. They trust to this record to go a long way towards winning them the election. This record they look to as their strongest vote winner. And, as says the *Philadelphia Ledger*, upon the readily accepted assumption that the Democratic party was responsible for the bad conditions of the Cleveland times, and the Republican party for the revival of prosperity under President McKinley, "a very strong argument can be based in favor of upholding the present Administration, especially when it is addressed to voters who are busily employed at good wages." But if there come a sudden check to industrial activity between now and election, and a general throwing of wage-earners out of work, this argument will lose much of its force. And we believe such check to industrial activity will come, that it is upon us. Signs of industrial halt are, indeed, already too many to be ignored. Republicans will doubtless try their prettiest to escape being held responsible for such reaction, by explaining that it is attributable to doubt over the outcome of the impending election, and to

thought in the sensitive business circles of the fearful disasters, imagined, that would come should the Democratic party slip into power. But that a halt in trade will react to the injury of the Republicans in this campaign and weaken the force of their prosperity appeal, cannot be doubted.

Specifically, Senator Wolcott laid the revival of prosperity under McKinley to the protective tariff legislation of the Republicans. And for a partizan argument this may serve, but it will hardly stand analysis. For we have not alone enjoyed a revival of prosperity during the past three years. There has been revival all over the gold-using world. And we can not attribute trade revival in England, or trade revival in Germany to protective tariff legislation in America, and legislation aimed to shut British and German goods out of our markets. The fact that there has been such trade revival in Britain and Germany, concurrently with trade revival in this country, clearly indicates that the cause of trade revival is not peculiar to us, lies in no legislation peculiar to this country, but to some world-wide cause. And that world-wide cause we can find in the increased production of gold.

Proceeding with an account of the Republican stewardship of national affairs under McKinley, Senator Wolcott spoke of the passage of a bankruptcy act and the settlement of the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads to the Government, as two things of which Republicans could be proud. He spoke of the trust question timidly. The Republican party had always maintained that any combination having for its purpose the cornering of a market or the raising or controlling of the price of the necessities of life was unlawful and should be punished. But the question was an intricate one. And then he weakly added: "We shall meet it in some efficient way"—and that is all. At no specific remedy did he hint. He promised only that the Republican party would apply some efficient remedy. As to the nature of that remedy he dropped no hint and for the very good reason that the Republican party has no efficient remedy to propose and does not want to find one. Such anti-trust remarks of Senator Wolcott can only be properly characterized, as the staid *Philadelphia Ledger* characterizes them, as "the sheerest rot."

From the trust question Mr. Wolcott passed to the currency question. He declared that the Republican party had honestly carried out the pledges of the 1896 platform, that "in accordance with the pledge of the party an honest effort was made to reach some international solution of the question." Yet he knew that the Administration, by its double dealing, had blocked the success of the bimetallic commission sent abroad by the President in 1897 and of which he was Chairman. And on his return, in a speech before the Senate, he bitterly assailed Secretary Gage with responsibility for the failure of the Commission. For while said Commission was working to bring France and England to join hands with the United States for the establishment of international bimetallicism Secretary Gage was planning to put the United States on the gold basis, regardless of what the results of the labors of the Wolcott commission might be. And this coming to the knowledge of the British government it naturally dropped, or rather diplomatically shelved, the negotiations with such Commission. For what was the use of negotiating with a Commission sent abroad not to accomplish anything but merely to keep, in outward form, an election pledge?

But Senator Wolcott spoke before the convention as if he had forgotten ever having uttered a speech in the Senate charging Gage with responsibility for the failure of the bimetallic commission of 1897 to accomplish aught, and forgotten the incidents on which it was based. He spoke of an honest effort having been made by the Republican party to reach some solution of the money question on the basis of international bimetallicism, though such honest effort was never made—the effort the Administration made on one hand to secure an international solution through Senator Wolcott being baffled on the other hand through Secre-

tary Gage. But, to pass all this, the effort failed of accomplishment as Senator Wolcott declared—and naturally enough. And this effort having failed, aye having been broken down by one part of the Administration, there followed the enactment of the gold standard law, and, as said Senator Wolcott, we have put the question of international bimetalism behind us and will keep it there unless other nations revive it. For "as we grow year by year more firmly established as a creditor nation, the question concerns us less and other countries more." That is to say that as a creditor nation we will derive profit from any appreciation of gold and thus be in some measure re-imbursed for the loss that such appreciation, and a consequent fall of prices, may cost us as a producing nation. For as money appreciates the owner of debts becomes enriched unless his debtors go broke, for as money appreciates and prices fall the more wealth does it take to pay debts and interest on debts. And now Senator Wolcott declares that as a nation we are in the position of the owner of debts, in the position that England has long been in. But as a matter of fact we have about four billions and a half of debts to foreign investors and capitalists and still left to pay off before we can begin to get in this position. And even though we were in the position of a creditor nation, our investments abroad exceeding the investments of foreigners in this country, it would behoove us to remember that the creditor class does not constitute the whole of our population, but a very small fraction of it, that most of our people are in the producing class, that this class must be hurt by an appreciating dollar and that it is more important that we should protect their interests than to help the creditor class to enrich itself by robbing its debtors, even if some of its debtors were foreigners.

From a statement of what the Republicans have accomplished Senator Wolcott went on to state some other things that they purposed to accomplish before the expiration of President McKinley's first term. There would be a reduction of the war taxes, in what direction he did not state. There would be legislation passed to upbuild our merchant marine. Above all a law shall be passed under which "we shall build and own and operate as property of the United States, under exclusive American dominion and control, a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific. Through it in time of peace the commerce of the world will pass. If we shall be unhappily engaged in war, the canal shall carry our warships and exclude those of the enemy." And this is good, but what has become of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which would prohibit such exclusion. Has the Republican party turned its back on this "triumph of American diplomacy;" or had the making of such treaty by the Administration he was lauding slipped the mind of Senator Wolcott; or is this declaration one merely intended for campaign consumption?

Then we come to the war with Spain and the problems growing out of that war: "Recorded time tells of no such war, for it was fought, with bloody sacrifice, by a great and free republic for the freedom of another race, while its own liberties were unassailed." And undoubtedly the war with Spain was such in its inception. But since the ending of the war, have we held ourselves on such high plane? Rather have we not fallen, followed the goddess of greed rather than the goddess of liberty? Senator Wolcott sets our Puerto Rican tariff policy in the fairest possible light, he declares that to the pledge to give Cuba her independence the Republican party will rigorously adhere, and with adroitness he defends the Philippine policy of the Administration. He drew a parallel between our treatment of Florida in 1821, and of the Philippines to day; asked why we should act differently toward the Philippines in 1900 than we did toward Florida in 1821. "We purchased Florida from Spain in 1821, when it had 4,000 white inhabitants, for \$5,000,000 and other valuable considerations. The Seminoles, natives of the soil, brave, resolute, having far greater intelligence than the Tagals, disputed our possession. We sent Andrew Jackson down to fight them, and it took us twenty-one years to subdue them,

and send what was left of them west of the Mississippi. If the 'Anti-Everythings' had lived then, they would, I suppose, have urged us to turn over Florida to Osceola, the Aguinaldo of the Seminoles."

But is there a fair parallel between the case of Florida and the Philippines? A superior race, a race that would make higher use of the soil than the Seminoles, make it sustain more human lives, wanted the soil of Florida for settlement. And when a superior race encroaches upon the lands of an inferior and enters into those lands for settlement, the inferior race must disappear. This is one of the immutable laws of nature and a law that works for progress. But is there thought of our people overflowing into the tropical Philippines, entering those islands to themselves work the soil? No, it is not the soil of the Philippines we want, as we wanted the soil of Florida. We want the soil of the Philippines with the Filipinos on it; we dream of these Filipinos working those soils for the enrichment of American task-masters. We want the Philippines, not for the soil that we may labor upon it and there raise a higher race of men than is found there now, the present race being squeezed out, gradually disappearing whatever we might do to preserve it. We want the Philippines that we may get rich, or rather a very few of us, get rich, not upon our own labor but upon the labor of others. And this is not a want which if filled will make us a stronger people, more highly develop our race, but quite the contrary.

The Republican Platform.

The Platform adopted by the National Convention presents the main issues much as Senator Wolcott presented them in his address as temporary chairman. But it covers a multiplicity of minor subjects beside the major. It is indeed a blanket platform. Ability does not shine in it, neither does frankness or courage. Many of its declarations are indefinite, some equivocal, some meaningless, some evidently put in in the hope of mollifying those demanding the insertion of planks in the platform that the Platform Committee was not disposed to adopt.

The platform starts off by calling attention to the prosperity of the country. In 1896 the Republican party was commissioned to restore prosperity. And this commission has been executed. So the Republican party points to its record. It restored prosperity, so claims the platform, by enacting a protective tariff law and giving to the people of this country assurance that the gold standard would be maintained. And, for one thing, there is no equivocation in the platform over the use of the word gold. It is used square and plumb and just as often as there is occasion to use it. Yet international bimetalism is not thrown over altogether. But there is no declaration like that in the platform of 1896. There is no pledge to promote international bimetalism, and it is only by inference and negation that any remnant of a clinging belief in bimetalism is avowed. "We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver," reads the platform. "No measure to that end could be considered which was without the support of the leading nations of the world."

On its record of having stood by gold and the protective tariff as the restoratives of prosperity the Republican party appeals to the country. The endeavor is made to present the issue as lying between the Republican party and prosperity and the Democratic party and hard times. And to this it is added that the Republican is the party of glorious achievements, the Democratic of dishonor. Which, as the Republicans would have it appear, makes the issue between the Republican party, prosperity and glorious achievements and the Democratic party, hard times and dishonor. When the Democrats meet in convention they will set out to present the issue just the other way round. And so it goes.

Such is the general trend of the opening declarations of the Republican platform. Then we have this declaration upon the trust question:

"We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest operation of capital to meet new business conditions, and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production, or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition, and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry and commerce."

We look in this in vain for any specific suggestion. But we have here all the anti-trust declaration that we had any right to expect. Nor will we be likely to get anything much different in the Democratic platform.

Following this empty declaration about trusts comes a paragraph laudatory of the policy of protection. A "policy of reciprocity, so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets," is favored. It might be added that the McKinley Administration has not had much success in pushing such a policy. What treaties of reciprocity it arranged have been hung up in the Senate, which is not much to be regretted for their scope was extremely narrow. What we really want is a broader policy than trade reciprocity. It is a policy looking to an American customs union that we should push.

Reading down the platform we next come to declarations upon a multiplicity of issues and among them upon many questions that are not apparently regarded as national. "A more effective restriction of the immigration of cheap labor from foreign lands" is favored; also "the extension of opportunities of education for working children, the raising of the age limit for child labor, the protection of free labor as against contract convict labor, and an effective system of labor insurance." Whether this last is to be understood as a declaration in favor of a system of national insurance, or if not what it does mean, is more than we can answer. Nor are we clear in our mind as to whether the Republicans who framed the above declarations contemplate a national law for the regulation of child labor or not. We do know there has been some demand from New England for such a law, a demand arising out of the fact that in some of the southern states so largely embarking in cotton manufacture there are no factory laws for the restriction of child labor, while in New England there are most rigid regulations. And thus arises the claim that by the laws for the protection of child labor the New England manufacturers are handicapped in competition with the southern mills. And the repeal of such laws would not be tolerated. That would be a backward step that is not to be thought of. Consequently the demand for a national law that would make the regulation of child labor uniform throughout the Union.

"Our present dependence on foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying" is declared to be a "great loss to the industry of the country" and "a serious danger to our trade." No specific legislation for the upbuilding of our merchant marine is named, but it is well understood that the present Republican policy for such upbuilding is the payment of direct subsidies out of the Treasury and not that of tariff discrimination in favor of goods imported in American bottoms, declared in the platform of 1896 and a much sounder policy.

The platform favors a liberal pension policy, "commends the policy of the Republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service",—not, let it be remarked, the civil service law—and expresses the belief that employment in the public service in our new possessions "should be confined as far as practicable to their inhabitants." Then we come to a paragraph that may pre-empt a purpose of the Republicans to cut down the congressional representation of such southern states as have disfranchised their negroes but that is robbed of all special significance because of

the want of any specific recommendation of this or any other kind. The paragraph in question sets forth that "it was the plain purpose of the XV amendment to the Constitution to prevent discrimination on account of race or color in regard to the elective franchise," and that "devices of state governments, whether by statutory or constitutional enactment, to avoid the purpose of this amendment are revolutionary and should be condemned."

Then we are told that the Republicans cordially approve of all public movements looking to a permanent improvement of the roads and highways." Whether or no this includes Coxeyism we are not informed. There follow declarations favoring the extension of the "rural free delivery service," national legislation to provide for irrigation to reclaim the arid lands of the United States, and the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma to statehood.

Then we come to a couple of declarations of more moment—a declaration pledging the Republican party to bring about a reduction of the war taxes—lines of reduction unstated—and a declaration favoring "the construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the Government of the United States." The platform proceeds to state that "new markets are necessary for the increasing surplus of our farm products", and that "every effort should be made to open and obtain new markets, especially in the Orient." The Administration is warmly commended for its "successful effort to commit all trading and colonizing nations to the policy of the open door in China," and in "the interest of our expanding commerce" the creation of "a Department of Commerce and Industries in the charge of a secretary with a seat in the Cabinet" is recommended. The only declaration that can be considered as having any reference to the present situation in China, and the policy of the Administration in the circumstances, is that "the American Government must protect the person and property of every citizen whenever they are wrongfully placed in peril."

The part taken by this government in the partition of the Samoan Islands is especially commended, also its part in the Hague conference, and the promise of "steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe Doctrine" is made. The reference in the platform to the war in South Africa is quite unexceptionable and may be commended equally as sound policy and good politics. "While the American government" reads this declaration, "must continue the policy prescribed by Washington, affirmed by every succeeding President, and imposed upon us by the Hague treaty of non-intervention in European controversies, the American people earnestly hope a way may soon be found, honorable alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them."

Finally, at the end of the platform, with reference to the Filipino people, we are told that "the largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law." And this is all the expression as to the Philippine policy of the Republican party that we get. "To Cuba," continues the platform, "independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared and to the letter this pledge shall be performed." And with this pledge of honor the declarations of this blanket platform, a poor state paper for a great party, end.

Reduced Rates to Charleston, S. C., via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the meeting of the National Educational Association at Charleston, S. C., July 7-13, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all stations on its lines to Charleston at the rate of one fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00. Tickets to be sold July 5 to 8, inclusive, and to be good to return until September 1, inclusive. On the return trip stop-over will be allowed at Washington on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and on payment of fee of \$1.00.—*Adv.*

IGNATIUS DONNELLY'S LETTER.

Formally Accepting Nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

Endorses Every Word of the Cincinnati Platform.

Hastings, Minn., June 11.—Hon. M. W. Howard, J. M. Mallett and W. S. Morgan, Committee, Peoples Party—Gentlemen: I have received your valued letter of the 15th ult., formally notifying me of my nomination, on the 10th ult., as the candidate of the Peoples party for the office of Vice-President of the United States.

"I acknowledge the great honor done me in that nomination, and, if elected, shall strive to discharge the duties of the position to the satisfaction of the whole country.

"I indorse every word of the platform adopted by the convention. Anxious to be brief, they did not perhaps cover every question upon which they were agreed.

"Money is a necessity of civilization. Without it the productions of the people cannot be exchanged. Without it all trade and commerce must end. If it is furnished in insufficient quantities, its purchasing power increases and the prices of labor and all commodities produced by labor correspondingly fall. The rich therefore become richer and the poor poorer.

"To supply the people with money is the supreme function of government; for the only end of government is the prosperity and happiness of the governed.

"Hence the constitution declares that congress shall coin money and regulate the value thereof. And in the same section it provides that congress shall 'declare war, raise and support armies,' and 'provide and maintain a navy.' Congress has no more right to authorize private banking corporations to coin money and issue it to the citizens than it would have to authorize similar private corporations to declare war, raise and support armies and provide and maintain a navy.

"And when the issue of the money of the nation is left in the hands of private corporations, whose interest it is to make it scarce, and therefore dear, not a dollar of it can come to the people across their counters until some one borrows it and pays interest on it.

"The country is then in a horrible condition. It is as if we were charged for the air we breathe. It is as if our army, controlled by private corporations, refused to resist the invaders of our country until every citizen came forward and paid them a private bonus for defending his home.

"Originally all business was barter; and gold and silver, valuable because the pagan priesthood adorned therewith the temples of the sun and moon, became standard commodities; and being compact and portable, were finally used in making exchanges, and called 'money;' and so descended to our own times.

"Lately, however, a criminal conspiracy was organized among the capitalists of the old and new worlds to deny the moon's metal, silver, access to the mint. They have thus reduced the metallic-barter basis of all business over all the earth one-half.

"Political necessity has forced them, in this country, to issue paper bank notes to supply this silver vacuum; but these are only to reach the people by being borrowed and paid for—with more interest and more eventual bankruptcy. And so they have set the pyramid of currency upon its apex—the gold supply of the world—a cube about twenty-seven feet square, which all nations are struggling to secure; and now the inverted pyramid is tottering to its fall, and the bankers will scarcely be able to prop it up until after the next election. And when it falls, mankind will be overwhelmed with calamities for which history affords no parallel.

"While we regard the redemption of the money of our country in gold and silver as a relic of barbarism and a survival of pagan superstition, nevertheless, we demand that if either metal is used, both shall be so used. If there is to be a metallic basis for our currency, it must be as broad as possible.

"There is no more reason for making our money of metals than there is for engraving our national bonds on plates of gold, or printing our postage stamps on tags of silver.

"When silver was demonetized, it fell one-half in value; gold similarly treated would shrink in the same way. There is little intrinsic usefulness in either. Civilization could endure

without both of them; it could scarcely live without iron or copper.

"In our civil war government paper money, without bankers, saved the nation; and its life can be maintained, in time of peace, by the greenbacks.

"It is a crime to compel eighty millions of free people to depend for the first essential of human society upon a few thousand bankers, who make the people pay heavily for doing for them what the people are abundantly able to do for themselves. The bankers' note is redeemable in greenbacks. Why not then destroy the bank notes and issue the superior paper—the greenbacks.

"The world is to-day trying to solve the problem, shall wealth or manhood rule humanity?

"A great republic, based on the theory of 'equal rights to all and special privileges to none,' and which, by its constitution prohibits monarchy and aristocracy, needs a political party that is devoted to liberty and nothing else.

"Of what avail
Is flag or sail,
Or land or life,
If freedom fail?"

"Can we reach the ends we have in view through the Democratic party?

"Suppose that the old Whig party, instead of decently dying in 1856, when it had outlived its function, had lingered superfluous on the stage, and the people of the United States had tried to use it as an instrumentality to destroy slavery, could they possibly have succeeded?

"No; they would have found one-half of its membership favorable to slavery and one-half opposed to it; and instead of reform, we should have had continuous internecine warfare.

"Slavery was destroyed by a party, every member of which was opposed to slavery.

"Plutocracy will never be overthrown by the Democratic party, with its head in Wall street and its tail in the Mississippi valley.

"We must have a party dreadfully in earnest in which there is not a single plutocrat. If ten horses are hitched to the front of a cart, and ten horses, equally strong, are fastened to the tail end, will not the cart stand still?

"Regret it as we may, plutocracy is as much of a sectional question to-day as slavery was in 1856. It is the battle of the money-lending region against the money-borrowing region; the section where the dollar is bigger than the man against the section where the man is infinitely bigger than the dollar. It is Threadneedle street against the spirit of 1776. Its roots reach down to the issue of monarchy versus republic; nay, they go even deeper. It is the forward movement of God for the blessing of His children against the troglodyte in his cavern, cracking the leg bones of his victim, to extract marrow for his cannibalistic feast.

"The famines, the sufferings, the strikes, the poverty, the wretchedness, then the suicides of the multitude, are all cannibalistic; but the banqueters are better dressed than their predecessors of the caverns. They do not beat their victims' brains out with clubs—they crush them with laws and combinations, or petrify them with false statements and false arguments.

"This is a new country, based on a new idea—the sovereignty of the common people. Europe furnished us with our settlers, and now it is overwhelming us with its ideas. Aristocracy to-day rules the greater part of Europe and America.

"Our government is a republic, and yet our rulers have stood silently by while a monarchy has trampled the life out of two of our fellow republics in South Africa.

"Give the Peoples party power and we will put a stop to this state of things. War is evil, but national degradation is a greater evil.

"Better the eagle on the mountain top, 'nigh famished in the fellowship of storms,' than the beastly reptile in the swamp, bloated with filth and sleeping away its wretched existence.

"Abraham Lincoln spoke of 'keeping the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom'; but we have no 'family of freedom.' Everywhere the tendency is toward despotism.

"If this nation is to live, as a free republic, it needs the Peoples party, with its heroic breed of statesmen, who aim at something higher than a squabble for petty offices.

"'Tis not in mortals to command success;
But we'll do more—we'll deserve it.'"

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

BOOK REVIEWS.

The Influence of Puritanism.

The Puritan as a Colonist and Reformer. By EZRA HOYT BYINGTON. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

In the history of mankind we can find no movement more sublime and far-reaching in its future effects than the birth and growth of Puritanism. The glory of man has never shown forth in more lustrous light, man's implicit trust in the divine goodness of the Infinite was never more clearly shown than in the faith that carried these Englishmen across the wild and trackless ocean to find a new home on a bleak and unknown coast. The act of the Puritans who willingly and gladly put behind themselves for all time the comparative peace and security of the mother country, cast to one side the savings of a life time, abandoned family and friends that they might worship God in accordance with the dictates of their consciences, finds no parallel in history unless in the story of the terrible sufferings and persecutions of the early Christians at the hands of Imperial Rome. These noble Englishmen, ready at any time to wear the martyr's cap rather than abate one jot of principle, sought at first a home among their co-religionists of Holland and there abided in peace and good-fellowship with the Dutch for a period of some twelve years. Finding, however, that they were likely to lose their nationality in the course of a few years, and being entirely unwilling so to do, having, despite their persecutions, a love for their mother land and government not to be denied, they decided to seek religious liberty on new and unsettled soil where they could still proclaim allegiance to the English crown. Dr. Byington in this connection remarks:

"The experience of twelve years of 'peace and security' in Holland had taught these staunch Englishmen of the Protestant faith that the only way by which they could fulfil the mission God had given them was to establish colonies in the new lands beyond the sea. They could support themselves where they were, but they could not transmit to other generations the liberty which they had gained. Therefore they determined to go in spite of their weakness and poverty."

And thus a little body of heroic and devoted men and women, 102 all told, set sail in the historic ship Mayflower, inspired by their almost divine faith in the Infinite, and trusting implicitly in His guiding hand, to find religious freedom and to give birth to a new nation. Through storm and perils of the sea, through hunger and cold, without shelter, without means, and surrounded by what they supposed to be hostile tribes, this little handful of humanity strove and persevered and snatched victory from the very hands of death. And God saw and prospered them mightily.

Who were the Puritans? Our author tells us: "they included a large part of the intelligent and prosperous middle classes of the English people—the country gentlemen and the commercial classes—with a fair proportion of the professional men. . . . The Puritans were the advanced Protestants of their time." Such being the case it is no wonder that they left such an impress on their children, that their influence to-day is so potent in the American republic.

Dr. Byington writes this book to demonstrate the remarkable and far-reaching effect "the Puritan as a colonist and a reformer" has had on the history of the world during the last three hundred years. While we cannot bring ourselves to agree with him in all his assertions and conclusions, still we gladly admit the strength and decided value of his book as an educator. Before we have turned a dozen pages of this book we are free to admit Dr. Byington into the ranks of learned scholars. To really understand his work will tax considerably the memory of the reader. It is not a book to enjoy by a casual reading—rather it is a book to be studied, thought about, weighed and measured. Taken thus it is indeed one of the most thoughtful and useful works of the year and deservedly takes rank along side of Dr. Byington's previous book on "The Puritan in England and New England" that won such universal favor among students. Returning to the book we glean the following to show our author's opinion of the Puritan:

It must be admitted that the Anglo-Saxons, among the people of modern times, have been most successful in planting vigorous colonies in the outlying parts of the world. They have had the freedom and the enterprise and the faith from which successful colonies could be developed. The English Pilgrims had the instinct of colonization. They were so few, and their resources were so slender that the plan to cross the Atlantic and plant settlements in New England seemed quite impracticable. We are reminded again of the memorable words of their pastor, John Robinson, who was

perfectly sure they would succeed, because they were industrious, and frugal, and temperate, and accustomed to overcome difficulties, and because they looked for direction in all their ways to the Ruler of the world, and because they were bound together in Christian bonds. It was because they were such a people that they secured the confidence and good will of the people of Holland, and were able to charter ships for the voyage across the Atlantic, and to secure capital with which to procure supplies for their settlement, and were able to put up dwellings at Plymouth in the depth of winter; to organize and govern their little commonwealth without the aid of royal charter; to win the confidence of the savages by their gentleness and good faith, and to control them by their sturdy courage. Other English settlements on the coast were failing because of the lack of stamina among their people, but the Pilgrim settlement held on its way with singular patience and wisdom. . . . They were enterprising as well as industrious. . . . They honored the Lord's day and His word. . . . They were the champions of civil and religious liberty."

Dr. Byington is not so great an admirer of the Puritan that he cannot see and note their failings and serious short-comings. "Among the weaknesses and inconsistencies of the Puritans we must place the treatment of those who differed from them. They were very earnest in claiming liberty for themselves, but the majority of them were not willing to concede the same liberty to others." Our author is almost severe in his condemnation of their treatment of Roger Williams and the Quakers and fails altogether to understand how such men could reconcile such injustice to their professions of religious and civil liberty.

The chapter on "John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians," is in many ways the strongest one in the book. In this we gather much information absolutely lacking in histories of the period that have won reputations for care and thoroughness. As a rule writers have taken delight in magnifying the troubles between the Puritans and the Indians, while, as a matter of fact, and as our author so clearly demonstrates, with the exception of a few outbreaks, there existed long periods of peace and good-feeling between the races. The work of John Eliot (he who taught both English and Indian that "we must not sit still and look for miracles. Up and be doing and the Lord will be with thee. Prayer and pains, through faith in Christ Jesus, will do anything,") has never been so clearly told as in this book, and all should make themselves familiar with it.

It is Dr. Byington's conclusion, after careful and serious study, that whatever is best in our government, and the inherent goodness of our people, is due to a most decided extent to the influence of Puritanism. He tells us that we may trace to this root nearly all the great and sturdy instincts of the American people. Therefore, it is his opinion that the world has never seen the equal of "The Puritan as a Colonist and a Reformer," and it is to prove that he writes his book.

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Opening of the Northwestern Territory.

The Northwest Under Three Flags. 1635-1796. By CHARLES MOORE. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.50.

To prevent any possible misapprehension of the ground covered in this book, it may be well to prefix what we shall say of it with the statement that the "Northwest" therein considered is the territory bounded by the Ohio, Mississippi and the Great Lakes, or what was known in the early days of the United States as the Northwestern Territory. The history of this now populous country, from the time the earnest Jesuit priests first pushed their lonely and perilous courses along its unknown waterways and through its trackless forests, to be followed closely by the hardy fur traders who established trading posts, built forts and claimed sovereignty in behalf of a French king thousands of miles distant, down to the time, when, after passing under British dominion, the territory was finally ceded by the several states to our National Government, forms the subject of this work. The abundant material which this field offers has been carefully and critically sifted and sorted by the author, who, with a keen appreciation of the importance of the various points, actually and relatively, has known how to present them in a form that is at once substantial and attractive. His style is always easy, often lively and sometimes truly picturesque, especially in description, so that it is a real pleasure to read what he recounts, one might almost say, narrates.

In reading the history of a new country one thing must strike the thoughtful student, and that is the great and far-reaching effects resulting from what in themselves are really small affairs. Thus do we often find the future of a vast country hinging on the action of a mere handful of determined men. There is no better illustration of the object aimed at in war—to create such an impression upon the mind of the enemy as shall

bring him to terms—than that afforded by the immense results obtained through campaigns, such as those in the Northwestern country, which, though petty in themselves, accomplished infinitely more than have many others in which huge armies have been engaged. We direct attention to this fact because unless it is thoroughly grasped and appreciated one can reach no correct or adequate understanding of the history of the "Northwest." One must clearly perceive and fully realize the actual significance of the doings of bands of backwoodsmen or stray companies of soldiers, and look to results rather than at the machinery which worked them out, or he will be very apt to dismiss the whole pioneer history as paltry and unimportant, read it only with an eye to the exciting incident with which it abounds.

Mr. Moore covers the ground he has selected comprehensively and at the same time with very considerable detail. Throughout the entire period covered there is one predominant, if not dominating, force at work—the Indian. As a heathen the missionary sought him; as a hunter he was necessary to the success of the trader; as the native occupant of the land he was a source of constant perplexity; as a warrior he was at once the ally and enemy, the weapon and the terror of the white man. The attitude of the Indian between rival French and English was naturally dictated by self interest. He loved British rum and found the English traders gave him the better terms, yet he was wily enough to perceive that it was to his advantage to keep both French and English at loggerheads and striving each to get the better of the other. In this he found his interest and profit and he lost no opportunity to fan the flames of mutual hatred and jealousy.

Appropriately and durably bound, well illustrated, and containing a number of useful sketch maps this is altogether a book deserving of favor. In a foot note on p. 37 two dates given as 1781 and 1787 should be 1682 and 1687 respectively.

Some Things Worth Considering.

The Ways of Men. By ELIOT GREGORY. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

We have here a collection of thirty-three short essays dealing with certainly as many phases of human life and thought. Wholly disconnected, save by the quite distinct touch of the clever author which appears unmistakably in all, these papers run from the serious and grave to the light and almost frivolous. The choice is so large and the quality generally so high that everyone will be sure to find in this book something to his liking, his advantage, or the peculiar needs of his individual case. This one can seldom say of a book. Mr. Gregory, heretofore better known as "An Idler," is a shrewd observer with a level head, who can distinguish between things good and desirable and those of the opposite character, even though their real nature be variously obscured. This is a faculty greatly to be desired in an essayist; it would scarcely be too much to say that it is the first essential, despite the fact that some seem to hold it as of little importance, to judge by the way in which they plunge along without it. But there are other things than his discrimination which attract us to Mr. Gregory, and these are the trappings in which he dresses his opinions and criticisms. He is by turns serious, gay, meditative, bantering, amusing, sarcastic and always interesting save, occasionally, when by trying to be too witty he overreaches himself. There is much sound criticism and sober counsel contained in this volume, and it is all done and given in a way that disarms us of that most effective weapon of weakness exposed—indignation—before we have had time to take offence.

We might follow the author as he jumps from New York to London, or France, stopping by the way to have a fling at the inartistic medley of skyscrapers on Manhattan Island, to take a fall out of the whole race of dogs, "four-footed imposters" and "consummate hypocrites" that they are, to read us a wholesome lecture on fresh air, to amuse us by recounting some of the more glaring "inconsistencies" of American social life, to take us to account for needless hurry, to introduce us to Madam Calve and her sanitarium for poor girls at Cabrieres, etc., etc., but from all this we must refrain. So, too, are there many passages we have marked with the mind's eye if not the pencil, over which it would be easy to linger, and that too, profitably. But again we must refrain, restricting ourselves to an essay criticism, entitled "The Better Part", contrasting the lives of the high society girl and her sister who is none the less happy and interesting because she has not known the exacting pleasures and trying glories of wealth. This is so full of sound sense and withal so apt, that we cannot forbear quoting a passage or so:

"In the very circle where so much stress is laid on a girl's establishing herself brilliantly, the fewest possible husbands are to be found. Yet, limited as such a girl's choice is, she will sooner remain single than accept a husband out of her set. She has a perfectly distinct idea of what she wants, and has lived so long in the atmosphere of wealth that existence without footmen and male cooks, horses and French clothes, appears to her impossible. Such large proportions do these details assume in her mind that each year the husband himself becomes of less importance, and what he can provide the essential point. . . . It is pathetic, considering the restricted number of eligible men going about, to see the trouble and expense that parents take to keep their daughters *en evidence*. When one reflects on the number of people who are disturbed when such a girl dines out, the horses and men and women who are kept up to convey her home, the time it has taken her to dress, the cost of the toilet itself, and then see the man to whom she will be consigned for the evening,—some bored man about town who has probably taken her mother in to dinner twenty years before, and will not trouble himself to talk with his neighbor, or a schoolboy, breaking in his first dress suit,—when one realizes that for many maidens this goes on night after night and season after season, it seems incredible that they should have the courage, or think it worth their while, to keep up the game."

Turning now to the "summer girl," a characterization the author employs, but which to us has a very distasteful sound as implying something far less exemplary, praiseworthy and substantial than the average American girl, we read:

"In the city she hails from, everybody she knows lives in about the same style. Some are said to be wealthier than others, but nothing in their way of life betrays the fact; the art of knowing how to enjoy wealth being but little understood outside of our one or two great cities. She has that tranquil sense of being the social equal of the people she meets, the absence of which makes the snob's life a burden. . . . Never having penetrated to those sacred centres where birth and wealth are considered all-important, and ignoring the supreme importance of living in one set, the plan of life that such a woman lays out for herself is exceedingly simple. She will coquette and dance and dream her pleasant dream until Prince Charming, who is to awaken her to a new life, comes and kisses away the dew of girlhood and leads his bride out into the work-a-day world. The simple surroundings and ambitions of her youth will make it easy for this wife to follow the man of her choice, if necessary, to the remote village where he is directing a factory, or to the mining camp where the foundations of a fortune lie. Life is full of delicious possibilities for her. Men who are forced to make their way in youth often turn out to be those who make 'history' later, and a bride who has not become prematurely *blase* to all the luxuries or pleasures of existence will know the greatest happiness that can come into a woman's life, that of rising at her husband's side, step by step, enjoying his triumphs as she shared his poverty."

BRIEFER NOTICES.

The Garden of Eden. By BLANCHE WILLIS HOWARD. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

There is this about all Baroness Van Teuffel's (Blanche Willis Howard's) romances: they are natural, true to life, flesh and blood. And this at once brings them well home to the reader, excites his interest and receives his warm and full-hearted sympathy. Our author's daring and bold discussion of questions often ostracized by the great majority of our people as going a little too far, has won much comment, and in all justice, we must say, most favorable. There is something fascinating and alluring about the writer who risks public disapproval through a too true and clear presentation and discussion of life as it is. These stories become really serious through their intense earnestness and through the wide circulation thus obtained for the author's views. She writes for those poor forsaken and miserable beings whose love has been misplaced or abused through various and sundry circumstances. In the volume before us we find the question, whether it is permissible or just in the sight of God and true men and women, for a married man to avow his love for another and for the object of his affections to receive it. This is a frank and perhaps somewhat exaggerated statement of the case, but it is not far from the point our author raises. And in fairness and justices to Blanche Willis Howard, whom death has recently taken from us, we must say that her presentation of the case is most plausible and we are tempted sorely to accept her conclusions as correct. Knowing that human affection is unfortunately often misplaced, and seeing the evil ever before us, we almost hold with the author than an open and frank avowal would do no more damage than the knowledge of its existence in secret. The reader will remember, however, that our author here speaks of a true and

noble love, not of a love that is debasing through its beastial and sensual features.

"The Garden of Eden" is a book all should read. It will do no one any harm, and, if we mistake not, will do much toward lifting the heavy burden that crushes down and destroys the poor human beings who labor valiantly and nobly in hopeless despair. He who has read this book will find much to think about and digest at leisure. A short quotation, taken at random, may not be amiss in giving some idea of the author's style and method of treatment:

"Few, indeed, are acquainted with money, though its name is on every lip,—not the idle inheritor of millions; not the miser; not the prudent person living genteelly on a moderate income; not the poor man; not the thief, the successful merchant, or the careless vagabond. Only when one longs to help and save sinking fellow creatures with it, longs to rescue health or happiness or life or honor, watches the good going to the bad for the want of it, gnashes one's teeth in powerlessness before the impossible, yet rises in wrath and dares the impossible, agonizes, assumes mad risks, descends into the arena and wrestles for it amid insult and jeers, and having won it scatters it broadcast, gladly, with both hands, knowing it for the thing it is, wholesome in the right place, and in the wrong vile and noxious, were that place the altar of the Great Unknown,—does one pass through the process of initiation into the occult knowledge of the mystery of money. For here, too, he who loses his life shall find it, and there are things hidden from the wise and prudent and revealed unto dare-devils. . . . A little while they had together, and that is all the time there is in the longest life upon this beautiful, sad, glad earth—a little while."

In Old New York. By WILSON BARRETT and ELWIN BARRON. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. \$1.50.

It is a real pleasure to read some novels. This is one of them. The authors have put together a romance that should win immediate and whole-hearted applause and approbation from all those who care for a story with something in it. Those who like the milk and water diet novel will not enjoy this production of Messrs. Barrett and Barron. Of the ability of Mr. Barron as a writer of fiction we have had ample and satisfactory proof in his recent novel, "Manders", which won such a ready welcome at the hands of literary critics. The present book shows the benefits of Mr. Barrett's pen and we have no hesitation whatever in saying that it is far and away ahead of the book that made Mr. Barron's reputation. This story of old New York life shows evidence from cover to cover of the ready and powerful ability that both authors have for painting a picture replete with life and force, changing scenes, stirring actions, and dramatic climaxes. Indeed, the book would need but few changes to win success behind the theatrical foot-lights. Interest is sustained throughout and this is saying much when we further state that there is never an indifferent moment or scene in the whole plot. We confess we have been quite carried away with the picture of New York life during the period of the English conquest of Canada and while the sturdy old Dutch merchants were still a power in the affairs of the city. Wherever we find the Dutch, be it in Holland, in New York, in Java, or in South Africa, we also find the same sturdy and stubborn race of men who broke the power of Spain backed by the Church of Rome more than three centuries ago. After reading the present book we catch our breath in very astonishment to find how few authors have seen the value of the Dutch, and Dutch life, when introduced into the realm of fiction. It is a fertile field from its very virginity, as well as being truly a fascinating one. The unusual climax of the story to our mind makes an especially brilliant finale and we shut the book with the feeling that the authors have made a distinct and masterful hit. The reading public is so accustomed to the happy marriage of the hero and heroine that it can hardly realize the possibility of any other ending. The authors by the very boldness of the uncommon departure they make from the usual method of story telling, will make a deep and lasting impression on their readers. Their Jacob Wilbruch, for nobility of character and beauty of soul, is worthy of a niche in the temple of fame reserved for the most famous characters of the world's greatest writers. Surely in the character of Jacob Wilbruch the authors have given us a man modeled after the image of the Creator. We love Jacob and will not soon forget him,—he is what a man should be, but seldom is. May his story life find followers and disciples among living men!

The Elusive Hildegard. A Novel. By H. B. MARTIN. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. \$1.25.

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lutely nothing original, is forced to rack his brain in search of an inspiration that will help him fill out a few short sentences to the satisfaction of author and publisher. We have novel upon novel treating on identical lines the same subject. All may be most excellent in their way, but he who is forced to glance

through them will find the task a trifle monotonous and wearisome, to say the least. And then the critic, in his despair, is apt to damn with too faint praise. "The Elusive Hildegard" is a love story of this character, but with the difference that it is really much ahead of the usual run. We would really like to say more of the story, for its merits are considerable, were it not for the painful fact that the plot, with some slight variations, may be found in at least half the love stories of recent years. The most satisfactory thing about such a plot is that one can very promptly fathom its shallow depths and thereby guess the charming sequel. In Dr. Kent we find a hero who is quite aggravating in his gross obtuseness. It takes the doctor something over three-fourths of the book to discover who "the elusive Hildegard" really is, a discovery every reader will surely make in the first few chapters. And then, if we carry our criticism still farther, we would stake our reputation on the utter impossibility in life of a character like unto the "elusive Hildegard." Still, despite our disparaging remarks, it is a novel much superior to the ordinary.

* * *

The Things That Count. By ELIZABETH KNIGHT TOMPKINS. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

As a story that one may and will forget this novel of Miss Tompkins will do very well to pass an idle and pleasant hour. The author is already well known to the public through her numerous stories appearing in the "Hudson Library" series.

Miss Tompkins' writings are fresh and engaging bits of chatty talk, with a smattering of good, wholesome common sense and wisdom thrown in to break a monotony that would otherwise grow intolerable. In this way she almost makes one believe she has done something out of and above the ordinary. While engaged in reading her book one will be well pleased with it, but after a few hours' time in which to digest its true worth thoroughly the first impression will give way to surprise that such an opinion could have found lodgment. The book is just this: a well written and pleasantly worked out plot. There is absolutely nothing more in its favor. A few weeks time and the reader will forget its very existence. The book is one of those temporary effusions that are well enough at the time, but which have no lasting effect whatever. Still, it is a book to please, and after all that is about what the author intended and hoped for. As such we may count it a success with the warning that he who opens it expecting to find something will meet with great discouragement, for the book is merely a pretty story of nothings.

* *

Scenes de la Revolution Francaise. (Scenes of the French Revolution.) By ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE. Selected and edited with notes by O. B. SUPER. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 35 cents.

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A large circulation of *THE AMERICAN* between now and election day will do much to spread Populist principles and win votes for the cause. We therefore offer to send it from date until November 10th, the issue following the election, for 40 cents. In clubs of ten or more this special price may be further reduced to 35 cents.

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ciate this little book. To the advanced student of French it will be very welcome reading; for the college man none better could be selected. It is attractive, treating as it does of one of the most interesting periods of the world's history. The book is arranged in seven chapters, each being a well selected part of the "Histoire des Girondins," which is considered Lamartine's most famous history and best writing. O. B. Super, who, as a teacher, knows the spirit of the young, could not have selected better reading for his many classes in Dickinson college, of which institution he is Professor of Modern Languages. The more difficult passages needing explanation are thoroughly described in a long list of useful and practical notes from which the student can derive a great deal of benefit.

It has been said that this by Lamartine is the most popular book on the famous subject, written with such a marvelous power and beauty of expression that it could not be re-produced by anyone else. This, of course, makes Lamartine stand alone as the grand historian on the magnificent pedestal of illustrious writers. To render it really attractive for students, Professor Super has completed each chapter in itself, and, excepting abridgments, no liberties have been taken with the original text, thus giving the full beauty of language, and making the student fully acquainted with the style of the author himself.

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The Jury Trial of 1900. Bryan vs. McKinley. By JOSEPH R. McLAUGHLIN. Chicago; Laird & Lee. 75 cents.

We have here some campaign literature presented in the form of a hypothetical jury trial before the court of public opinion and pretending to be a fair presentation of the respective claims of Republicans and their political opponents, as supported by events of the past four years, to the suffrages of our people. But like many an actual trial this is a good deal more and a good deal less than it purports to be. The reader may judge for himself of the depth of the logic and the extent of the fairness and soberness of this impressive work by the following quotation from the proceedings of this mock court, the Senator being Peffer, and General Good, counsel for the Administration: "General Good: 'Senator, what is your business?' A. 'I am a Populist.' Q. 'You misunderstood me. I asked what is your occupation?' A. 'I understood you and I affirm again that I am a Populist.' 'Oh, I see! a good Populist has no time for anything else.'"

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bulletin—Special Rates to Various Points.

Chicago, Ill.—National Prohibition Convention, June 27-28. One fare for the round trip. Tickets good going June 25 and 26; good returning, leaving Chicago until July 4th, inclusive.

Chicago, Ill.—G. A. R. National Encampment, August 27-September 1. One fare for the round trip. Tickets good going August 25 to 27, good to return until August 31, inclusive. Full information furnished by ticket agent.

Cincinnati, O.—B. V. P. U. A. National Convention, July 12-15. One fare for the round trip. Tickets good going July 10 to 13, good returning until July 17, with privilege of extension to August 10 on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent at Cincinnati on or before July 14, and payment of 50 cents.

Kansas City, Mo.—National Democratic Convention, July 4. One fare for the round trip. Tickets good going July 1, 2 and 3, limited for return leaving Kansas City to and including July 9.—*Adv.*

Reduced Rates to Cincinnati and Return—Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Annual Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, to be held at Cincinnati, July 12-15, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all stations on its line to Cincinnati at one fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold and good going July 10 to 13, inclusive, and to return until July 17, inclusive; but if tickets be deposited with the Joint Agent at Cincinnati on or before July 14, and if fee of 50 cents be paid, the return limit will be extended to August 10, inclusive.—*Adv.*

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Bargains.

Bird Neighbors. By Neltje Blanchan. Common everyday birds. 50c.
How to Know the Wild Flowers. By Mrs. Dana. 85c.

New books.

Bird Homes. By A. R. Dugmore. The nests, eggs and breeding habits of the land birds in the Eastern United States. \$1.80.
A Guide to the Trees. By Alice Lounsberry. Colored plates, \$2.25.
A Guide to the Wild Flowers. By Alice Lounsberry. Colored plates, \$2.25.
Nature's Garden. By Neltje Blanchan. Colored plates. \$2.70.
Amateur's Practical Garden-Book. By Hunn and Bailey. Commonest things about the house and garden. 75c.
Bird Studies with a Camera. By Frank M. Chapman. Over 100 photographs. \$1.35.

Not new but well known.

Birds that Hunt and are Hunted. By Neltje Blanchan. \$1.50.
Our Edible Toadstools and Mushrooms. By Hamilton Gibson. \$5.50.
Nature's Calendar, a guide for outdoor observations. By Ernest Ingersoll. \$1.10.
Our Native Trees. By Harriet L. Keller. \$2.
Insect Life. By John H. Comstock. \$1.10.
A World in a Garden. By R. Nelsh. \$1.35.
Our Common Birds. By John B. Grant. \$1.35.
Garden Making. By L. H. Bailey. 75c.
Bird-Life—common birds. By Frank M. Chapman. \$1.50.
Flashlights on Nature. By Grant Allen. \$1.10.
Birds of Village and Field, for beginners. By Florence A. Merriam. \$1.50.
Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden. By F. Schuler Matthews. \$1.35.

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IN THE LITERARY WORLD.

Longmans, Green & Co. have just ready Winston Spencer Churchill's book on the South African war, entitled "London to Ladysmith via Pretoria." This book is the outcome of Mr. Churchill's experiences as a special correspondent with the British armies in South Africa, from the early days of the war until the relief of Ladysmith. It includes the story of the fight in the armored train, Mr. Churchill's detention at Pretoria as a prisoner of war, his escape, and subsequent service with the Natal army.

The Macmillan Company have in press a work on "Historical Jurisprudence" by Guy Carleton Lee of the historical department of Johns Hopkin's University. It is intended to serve as an introduction to the systematic study of the growth of law.

A volume on "Texas" by William Garrison, professor in the University of Texas, will shortly be added to The Commonwealth Series, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Even a casual reader of United States history is aware that the chronicles of the Lone Star State are rich in romance and heroic deeds. The story of the Alamo and the brave men who fell there, the struggle that made Texas independent of Mexico, and the later days of the Indian and the cowboy have furnished "color" for many works of fiction.

"The Life and Letters of Thomas H. Huxley," edited by his son, Leonard Huxley, which promises to be an important contribution to biographical literature, is to be published in the autumn by D. Appleton & Co., who first introduced the works of Darwin, Huxley and their associates to American readers some forty years ago.

In the country life of Missouri, James Newton Baskett has the field to himself as a novelist, and there seems to be no lack of readers for fiction dealing with sectional American life. Mr. Baskett's novel, "As the Light Led," which was published very recently has just gone into its third thousand.

P. Blakiston's Son & Co., of Philadelphia, have secured the balance of the edition of "American Spiders and Their Spinning Work," by Rev. Henry C. McCook, Vice-President of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. This work contains a large number of colored illustrations. Dr. McCook is certainly the first authority in America upon the Hymenoptera, and with the probable single exception of Sir John Lubbock the man best informed as to the habits, etc., of ants. This work on spiders is regarded as a standard.

McClure, Phillips & Co. will publish shortly two books on the absorbing questions of trusts and corporations. The first will be entitled "The Trust Problem," and is by Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, whose reputation as an economical expert gives special weight to his opinions. The other book is entitled "Corporations and the Public Welfare," and contains the addresses delivered at the recent annual meeting of the American Academy of political and Social Science in Philadelphia, by Professor L. S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania; Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of New York City; John Wanamaker, and others.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

SPENCER AND SPENCERISM. By Hector Macpherson. Pp. 241. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.25.

THE CONQUEST OF ARID AMERICA. By William E. Smythe. Pp. 326. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

HIWA. A Tale of Ancient Hawaii. By Edmund P. Dole. Pp. 108. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.

THE JIMMYJOHN BOSS and Other Stories. By Owen Wister. Pp. 333. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.

THE WEST END. A Novel. By Percy White. Pp. 405. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

AMERICA'S WORKING PEOPLE. By Charles B. Spahr. Pp. 261. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

STEPHEN DECATUR. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. *The Beacon Biographies*. Pp. 142. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

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